



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HAGUE COURT CASES TABULATED.

International Bureau Secretary Presents Work of Court of Arbitration Now in Eleventh Year of Activity.

Cases for international arbitration brought before the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague from the time of its establishment in 1902 until the present time are given in an official communication of the international bureau of the court. The cases are 11 in all, averaging just over one a year. The Dogger

Bank affair, in which Russian warships fired on the British fishing fleet in 1904, is not included, as it was settled by commission of inquiry, not by arbitration. The list of cases, with a twelfth case unofficially added, is as follows:

Parties.	Case.	Date of compromise.	First session.	Session of closure.	Number of sessions. ¹	Date of decisions.	Arbitrators.
1. United States of America vs. United States of Mexico.	Pious funds of the Californias.	May 22, 1902.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1902.	11	Oct. 14, 1902.	MATZEN, ² Sir Edward Fry, Martens, Asser, de Savornin Lohman.
2. Germany, Great Britain, and Italy vs. Venezuela (Belgium, Spain, United States, France, and Netherlands).	Right of preference claimed by blockading powers.	May 7, 1903.	Oct. 1, 1903.	Nov. 13, 1903.	11	Feb. 22, 1904.	MURAVIEFF, Lammasch, Martens.
3. Germany, France, and Great Britain vs. Japan.	Japanese house taxes.....	Aug. 23, 1903.	Nov. 21, 1904.	May 15, 1905.	4	May 22, 1905.	GRAM, Renault, Motono.
4. France vs. Great Britain.....	Dhows of Mascat.....	Oct. 15, 1904.	July 25, 1905.	Aug. 2, 1905.	4	Aug. 8, 1905.	LAMMASCH, Melville W. Fuller, de Savornin Lohman.
5. Germany vs. France.....	Deserters of Casablanca...	Nov. 10, 1908.	May 1, 1909.	May 17, 1909.	6	May 22, 1909.	DE HAMMARSKJÖLD, Sir Edward Fry, Fusinato, Kriege, Renault.
6. Norway vs. Sweden ³	Maritime frontier.....	Mar. 14, 1908.	Aug. 28, 1909.	Oct. 18, 1909.	13 ⁴	Oct. 23, 1909.	LOEFF, ⁷ Beichmann, ⁷ Hammarskjöld.
7. United States of America vs. Great Britain.	Atlantic fisheries.....	Jan. 27, 1909.	July 1, 1910.	Aug. 12, 1910.	41	Sept. 7, 1910.	LAMMASCH, de Savornin Lohman, George Gray, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Drago.
8. United States of America vs. Venezuela.	Claims of the "Orinoco" Company.	Feb. 13, 1909.	Sept. 28, 1910.	Oct. 19, 1910.	.....	Oct. 25, 1910.	LAMMASCH, Beernaert, de Quesada.
9. France vs. Great Britain.....	Arrest and restitution of Savarkar.	Oct. 25, 1910.	Feb. 14, 1911.	Feb. 14, 1911.	4	Feb. 24, 1911.	BEERNAERT, Renault, Lord Desart, Gram, de Savornin Lohman.
10. Russia vs. Turkey.....	Arrears of interest on Russian indemnity.	July 22, Aug. 4, 1910.	Feb. 16, 1911. ^{5,6}	Left to the court.	4	Feb. 24, 1911.	LARDY, Baron Taube, Mandelstam, ⁷ Herante Abro Bey, ⁷ Rechid Bey. ⁷
11. Italy vs. Peru.....	Canevaro claim.....	April 25, 1910.	.....	Left to the court.	4	Feb. 24, 1911.	RENAULT, Fusinato, Calderón.
12. France vs. Italy.....	Seizure of French ships Carthage, Manouba, and Tavignano.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes opening session and session at which decision was given.

² President's name in capitals.

³ Special arbitral tribunal.

⁴ Excluding visits to other places on July 14 and 31, 1909.

⁵ On this date the tribunal adjourned *sine die*.

⁶ To regulate questions of procedure.

⁷ Not member of the court.

Communication of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Secretary-general, Baron Michel Van der Duynen. Secretary, Jonkheer W. Röell.

sands of men—all this impresses the imagination pleasantly. How few get beyond it, or think of war as the horrible thing it actually is. A soldier told me that his first experience in field hospital work was at Harpers Ferry when Lee was invading the North. He said that the sight of streaming blood; of pale, drawn faces; of gaping, ghastly wounds; of arms and legs cut off and thrown into a corner until there was a wagonful, and then carried off and thrown into a pit and covered with quicklime and earth, and another load sawed off and hurried away, was so unspeakably horrible that these scenes haunted him, waking and sleeping, for days; and yet, he said that in a few short months on the battlefield he could sit down on the dead body of a fellow-soldier, drink from his canteen, eat from his haversack, and rise up to kill again. If this were all, it would be quite sufficient; but it is not all. These men who were thus made meat for the cannon and rifle were, every one of them, from homes; and mothers, and wives, and sisters, and baby brothers, and little children watched for their return, watched for the return of thousands who never came

back, and for the return of other thousands who, crippled and maimed, came back to die. No eye but God's has ever seen the tears that war has caused. No heart but His has ever heard the sobs and cries of wives and little children which have burst forth when news has come from the field of battle or from the hospital wards.

How can people understand war! It is so inexpressibly horrible that the human race would rise *en masse* and blot from the earth the men who should propose it, but that we are so ignorant of what a foul and loathsome thing it actually is.

WHAT IS WAR?

War is an attempt to settle, by killing men, questions about which nations differ. The side which kills the largest number of people, or is most easily able to stand the frightful cost, becomes the victor in the strife, and the victor may be the one which has righteousness on its side or the one which has grossly and shamelessly trampled on the rights of the sister nation. In former days personal differences were settled in the same manner. Two men disagreed respecting some matter of